The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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There is nothing so powerful as truth—and often nothing so strange.

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LABOR'S HIGH-WAGE THEORY IS GAINING FRIENDS

The value of a strong purchasing power of the workers is discussed in commercial circles, and a sentiment against wage reductions is developing outside the trade unions.

It is significant that the anthracite miners' demand for higher wages has not aroused to its old fury that section of the public press that the operators could depend upon to thunder against the miners and to insist that troops and injunctions be used to "restore order."

Instead, public officials and business men throughout the anthracite region are supporting the miners.

For years the organized workers were alone in their rejection of the theory that high wages injures business.

In a struggle that at times seemed almost hopeless, unionists urged that a strong purchasing power is the great factor in prosperity; that this power develops new wants and that wage earners are equipped to buy back a larger portion of the commodities they manufacture.

Low wages mean lessened purchasing power, followed by closed factories.

The proposition is simple. Future industrial historians will marvel at the blindness of business men who insisted on cheap wage standards.

Labor's viewpoint is being slowly accepted, though the workers, of course, are given no credit. Instead, present-day converts to the theory are considered discoverers.

The owner of a well-known automobile has recently declared against wage reductions. The National Association of Credit Men has taken the same position.

These men realize that the extension of credit in the retail field calls for high wages.

The auto manufacturer sells his machines on the installment plan. He can now see that more people will buy his cars, and permit delayed operation of his plant, if his partial-payment system is connected with high wages throughout the nation.

Another factor in sustaining labor's high-wage position is wastes in industry that are being uncovered by industrial engineers. These wastes are almost wholly traceable to the employer.

Other factors are occupational diseases, preventable sickness and loss of life and limb that can be avoided by proper safeguards.

Many business men are realizing that if these wastes were checked, higher wages could be paid, hours reduced and improved machinery worked to its capacity, instead of remaining idle 50 and 75 per cent of the time.

Under the present wasteful, low-wage system the industrial machinery were operated at full speed the markets would be quickly overstocked because of people's inability to buy these commodities.

Wage reductions is a panic breeder. It is the costliest kind of cheap production.

Long hours for the machine and short hours and high wages for the worker is a solid foundation for a nation's prosperity.

PICTURE WILL TELL LABOR'S STORY IN NATION-WIDE ORGANIZING PLAN

Chicago, Sept. 26.—Officials of the A. F. of L. and the union label trades department viewed the motion picture that will be featured in the organizing and educational campaign. The picture was approved by the trade union officials, and it will be publicly screened for the first time at the annual convention of the A. F. of L.

The campaign will be launched November 1. Five units will start organized labor's greatest educational campaign in various sections of the country at that time. Dates will be arranged by state federations of labor, through the central bodies. The demand for dates indicates the nation-wide interest in this movement, which promises to break new paths in the trade union program of education and organization.

Many state federations of labor will contribute lecturers, and several national and international unions have offered to assign their best orators for this purpose. The campaign is being directed by the A. F. of L. union label trades department.

"The prospects were never brighter," said John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the department. "The oldest member of our movement can not recall such earnestness, determination and intelligence on the part of organized labor to carry the story of unionism and its gains to the uninformed.

"The interesting feature of this movement is the activity of the membership as a whole. They are not depending on a few officials. Many central bodies in various sections of the country to have started the campaign. They have not waited for the moving picture unit. This is fine preliminary work, and will prove doubly effective when the picture is shown in these communities."

TEXTILE LABOR CONDITIONS BAD UNDER "GRAND LARCENY" TARIFF

New York, Sept. 26.—While the American woolen company, a beneficiary of high tariff, is reducing wages, it doubled its capitalization by stock dividend issues alone the past few years, says Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers.

These stock dividends represent additional profits that were ploughed back into the business, and stock to an equal amount issued to stockholders, the trade unionist said.

The Manville-Jenckes company of Rhode Island and North Carolina also made large additions to their capital stock by the stock dividend route. More than this, $22,000,000 capitalization was added when the two corporations recently amalgamated. To pay interest on these inflations, the woolen trust's policy of wage reductions was adopted.

"The consuming public would buy two yards where they now buy one if proper adjustments were made in the grand larceny tariff now in existence," said President McMahon.

"The textile workers have been fooled long enough. Their condition is worse than ever before, although the tariff on textiles is the highest in the history of our country. We are told about the huge imports of textiles during the past year, but this was less than 5 per cent and we could not manufacture over one-half of this amount, even if we had the orders. The hand work textiles from Europe and Asia total $10,000,000.

"The present plan of woolen and cotton cloth employers is very suggestive of an attempt to secure a higher tariff. It has all the earmarks of a well-devised plot to fool the public and the workers. These employers say they can not operate their mills because of foreign importations. The department of commerce says we import approximately. but 5 per cent of what we can produce.

"We manufacture about 6,000,000,000 yards of cottons annually and import less than 300,000,000 yards, or about 5 per cent. The per capita production has been increased nearly 100 per cent. We are without an equal, or high to it, in the matter of production and yet the unfair employer cuts wages and at the same time demands further government subsidy in the shape of a tariff.

"The textile employes are the only large group of workers who are being sacrificed to the greed of unfair employers with the connivance of high-tariff politicians and some persons in government positions."

MINER IS FED DOLES; DENIED LIVING WAGE

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 26.—"You coal operators are in the position of hotel corporations that depend on tips wrung from the public to adequately compensate their employes."

The above is part of a letter written by Mayor Durkin of this city to W. W. Inglis, president of the Glen Alden coal company and chairman of the anthracite operators' wage committee.

The letter was in reply to one mailed earlier in the week to prominent men in this city by Mr. Inglis. He claimed that the miners' wages exceed those of all other comparable employments.

The mayor denied this claim and cited rates paid to building and other craftsmen who, the mayor said, work with little or no risk, as compared with the miner, who must battle each day under adverse conditions.

Referring to Mr. Inglis' statement that "the strike habit must be broken up," the mayor said:

"Inasmuch as it has required a number of strikes to bring the mine workers to the present low standard of wages, does it not indicate that the best method of breaking up the strike habit would be to sit in with the representatives of the mine workers and give them in a lump sum an adequate wage rather than to adopt a method of giving them small increases, intermittently wrung from the operators through the instrumentality of the strike?

"The unsettled condition of the anthracite industry and the possible loss of market, the result of the strike habit, is, in my opinion, due to the failure of the operators to share sufficient of their enormous profits with the miners instead of passing along to the consumer the obligation of sufficiently recompensing the toiler."

Those Who Know Industry Best Must Solve Its Many Problems

By HON. STANLEY BALDWIN
Conservative Premier of Great Britain

I have tried to put clearly my conviction that we are moving forward rapidly from an old state of industry into a newer. The question is, what is the newer going to be? No man can say what form evolution is taking. Of that I am quite sure, whatever form you may see, possibly within this generation, or in the time of the next generation, it has to be one of pretty close partnership, however that is going to be arrived at, and it will not be a partnership the terms of which are going to be laid down, at any rate, not yet, in acts of parliament from this or that party.

It is going to be a partnership of the men who understand their own work—and it is little help they get from politicians or intellectuals.

There are few men fitted to judge of and settle and arrange the problem that distracts this country as between employers and employes; there are few men qualified to intervene who have not been right through the mill themselves. That is why I always want to see at the head of these organizations of employers and employed men who have been right through the mill and who know exactly the points where the shoe pinches. They know exactly what can be conceded and what can not, and can make their reasons plain. I hope we shall always find such men trying to steer their respective ships side by side instead of heading for head-on collisions.

MINERS' CHECK-OFF HELD LEGAL BY COURT

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 26.—"The check-off is the great stabilizing influence in the coal mining industry," said Thomas Kennedy, international secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, in a public address in this city.

The trade unionist denied the operators' claim that the check-off is illegal. He showed that courts have repeatedly held that the check-off is a voluntary business arrangement between employer and employed.

"The attorney," said Mr. Kennedy, "has been in existence in the bituminous industry for 25 years, and the bituminous operators would not abandon it if they could.

"Some of the coal operators say the check-off is illegal, but that is not true. No court has ever held it to be illegal. On the other hand, courts everywhere have decided that the check-off is legal because it is purely a voluntary business arrangement between the miner and the operator for a legal purpose. If the check-off is illegal, then why do the anthracite operators check off for store bills, supplies, tools, powder, jack hammers, taxes, lodge dues, church dues, doctors' bills, donations, and a host of other items? They have been doing this for 70 years. Yet they say the check-off is illegal. If so, the operators brand themselves as habitual violators of the law."

Philadelphia, Sept. 26.—Mayors and burgesses of 60 cities and boroughs in the anthracite region have sent letters to coal owners urging them to grant their employes the check-off.

This action," said John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, "is the most convincing proof of the virtue of the miners' demand for the adoption of the check-off."

CHANCE FOR ECONOMY IN REVENUE BUREAU

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 26.—Hundreds of millions in taxes properly due the government are not collected, but if a post office clerk takes a bunch of asparagus from the parcel post he will go to jail, said Senator Couzens, in an address to the Rotary club here.

The speaker said that in some of these tax cases the refunds, cancellations and failure to collect were due to "improper influence and favoritism."

No other government bureau is so inefficient as the bureau of internal revenue of the treasury department, Mr. Couzens said. Even the oil scandals would not compare in losses to the government, and if the public knew the whole truth, they would demand the abolition of the bureau, a new corporation taxes and the substitution of a new form of taxation "that would not be manipulated in the interests of a few."

The government, he charged, has been dealing with fraudulent taxpayers by settling with them for a sum less than the taxes due and without any penalty.

"My contention is that those who attempt fraud upon the government should have their record made public," declared Mr. Couzens. "Why should taxpayers who fail to get away with an attempt to defraud the government not have public consideration of their conduct, and be held up to public gaze the same as any other violator of the law who is caught."

FEARLESS JUDGE ANGERS REACTION

Oklahoma City, Sept. 26.—Because he protected strikers in their constitutional rights, and notified the governor and other officials that they are not above the law, Judge Thomas H. Doyle of the criminal court of appeals is bombarded by reaction.

Every defender of privilege in this state denounces the judge as a "demagogue," and charges that he made this ruling for political effect. The workers have accepted the challenge and call on reaction to defend the principle involved, rather than individuals.

Judge Doyle's decision revolved around the attempt of the governor, Sheriff Russell of Okmulgee county and other state and county officials to stop striking miners from picketing. They were even refused the right to hold prayer meetings. State troops enforced these edicts.

The court referred to the sheriff as "a self-appointed lawmaker who needs to be given a tinsel crown as the monarch of Okmulgee county."

The governor and the commander of the troops were informed that the law applies to them, and that civil authority is still supreme in this state.

That the purpose of these servants of the operators is known to the court is indicated by this statement by Judge Doyle:

"Perhaps some of these self-appointed lawmakers, who pay so little attention to the labor laws of the state and to the constitutional rights of free speech and assemblage would like to make it unlawful for these workers to win their strike."

WORKERS MAKE GAINS ONLY THROUGH UNIONS

Oklahoma City, Sept. 26.—"Every gain that labor now enjoys is due to the workers' organized effort, their collective bargaining," said William M. Franklin, clerk of the Oklahoma supreme court and author of the Oklahoma child labor law.

In tracing the development of workers, through unity, to meet changed industrial conditions, Mr. Franklin declares that despite so-called high wages, these rates have not kept pace with the increase in wealth.

OPPOSE WAGE CUTS

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 26.—Wage reductions are opposed by officers of the National Association of Credit Men, in session here.

"A good standard of living should be maintained and this can be done only by a fair wage," it was stated.

The credit men again warned the public against the indiscriminate use of credit.

X-RAY IS FALLIBLE

Washington, Sept. 26.—The X-Ray may be mistaken, according to members of the American Roentgen Ray society that is holding its annual convention in this city.

A great many teeth, it is said, have been pulled which should have been left in the mouth safely, and many left in which seriously affected the patient's health.

"The X-ray film," said Dr. Arthur H. Crane of this city, "is at best a shadow. It should accompany any dental examination, but it should not be accepted as conclusive. The dentist should check it up with his examination."

MUSICIANS ADVANCE

Atlanta, Sept. 26.—Musicians have secured a new agreement with picture theaters in this city.

MELLON'S COAL COMPANY BREAKS UNION CONTRACT

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 26.—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is officially informed that the Pittsburgh coal company, with which he is connected, has violated an agreement with its union miners and has evicted families of these workers from company-owned homes.

P. T. Fagan, president of district No. 5, United Mine Workers, conveyed this information to the treasury chief. In referring to the coal company's contract repudiation, the trade unionist said:

"I am cognizant of the fact that until recently you have been more representative on the board of directors of the Pittsburgh coal company by Mr. R. B. Mellon, but do not have authentic information as to who represents you in this company at the present time; therefore, I feel incumbent upon myself to furnish you with these facts and express the hope that your support may be enlisted in the preservation of our wage contract."

LETTER CARRIERS MEET

Washington, Sept. 26.—Officers of the National Association of Letter Carriers, who have returned from their Detroit convention, declare that the gathering was a record breaker.

It was the largest, most harmonious and most enthusiastic that the letter carriers ever held. The resolution to withdraw from the A. F. of L. was one of the most widely discussed proposals. When the vote was finally taken three delegates out of 1,800 present favored withdrawal.

The slim minority thanked President Gainor for his fairness to them, and they promised that they would abide by the decision and defend the association and the A. F. of L.

The convention was addressed by Postmaster General Work and President Green of the A. F. of L.

WAGES FOR "HOME WORK"

Ottawa, Ontario, Sept. 26.—An extension of the minimum wage laws of this province to "home work" is contemplated by the Ontario minimum wage board. Wage rates for this class of labor has never been considered by the board, but it intimates in its annual report that a new policy will be adopted.

Stockmen Want Free U. S. Forage; Would Wreck Conservation Plan

Washington, Sept. 26.—Western stockmen in the 11 great public land states are preparing to attack the nation's forest conservation system when congress convenes next December.

Hearings now being held in the west by a subcommittee of the senate committee on public lands indicate the stockmen will demand that the government turn over to them in perpetuity the right to use these grazing lands without cost other than a small charge for administration.

The stockmen are strong opponents of any form of government paternalism—except in their case. Government grazing lands are a valuable commercial commodity, and the stockmen boldly demand that the same be turned over to them without cost.

Chief Forester Greeley of the department of agriculture opposes the stockmen's demand. He points out that cattle forage is a commercial value and that stockmen should pay for same just as they do when forage is owned by private parties. Sheep units range from 10,000 to 50,000 and cattle herds run from 3,000 to 7,000. The chief forester insists that the stockmen pay for this grazing, instead of giving them perpetual rights and free use of the forests. He points out that forage is one of the great commercial commodities of the western states to be bought and sold and rented every day.

The present grazing fees have been in effect several years. They are from 11 cents a month for cattle and 3 cents a month for sheep.

Public land conservationists say the stockmen's demand is more far reaching than a tariff or subsidy, both of which may be withdrawn. If the stockmen are given perpetual grazing rights, they are fastened on the public lands.

In the last congress stockmen urged passage of the Phipps bill, which was approved by the senate committee on public lands. No discussion or publicity was given the measure. The bill was sidetracked in the house committee on agriculture. This measure would take the grazing question out of the hands of the department of agriculture. A board consisting of two representatives of the department, two live-stock men and a fifth chosen by the four would make final decisions.

This proposal will again appear before congress, and in the meantime the stockmen's propaganda makes no reference to "private initiative" and the need to "keep government out of business."

TRUST CIGAR STORES ENTER CLOTHING TRADE

New York, Sept. 26.—The United Cigar Stores company has organized a corporation to enter the clothing trade. At present the store is selling only women's hosiery, but it is intended to handle underwear and men's furnishings on perhaps a nation-wide scale, its coupons are given, but they will be later. It is said that 50 available sites for stores have been tentatively selected.

BAGGAGE MEN COMPROMISE

New York, Sept. 26.—Baggage men employed by transfer companies in this city have compromised their strike that started August 25. Wages are increased $1 a week.

TAILORS WANT LESS HOURS

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26.—Several hundred journeymen tailors suspended work to enforce a 44-hour week. They have been working 48 hours.

"HANDS OFF CHINA," CRY FROM FAR EAST

Baltimore, Sept. 26.—The meek and lowly Chinaman of fiction was not in evidence at a conference on American relations in China, held at Johns Hopkins university. Instead, Chinese members of the conference demanded that foreign nations be shorn of their power over China.

"Briefly stated," said a member of the Chinese legation in Washington, "the Chinese people ask for the immediate restitution of their rights to make tariff laws and for the abolition of extraterritorial rights. It is time to develop her natural life these handicaps must be removed."

A Chinese correspondent who is acquainted with far-east conditions declared that if these rights are not accorded China, that country will eventually regain them by force. The Chinese, he said, "will drive us into the sea at the point of bayonets."

The conference voted in favor of restoring to China her right to make her own tariff laws, and opposition to the system of extraterritoriality was recorded. A minority opposed this action, although they insisted they "are friends of the Chinese nation."

That the world is understanding the extent of the wrongs inflicted on China is indicated by recent utterances by statesmen who are alert to public opinion.

Secretary of State Kellogg has invited the various nations to join in a conference at Peking to discuss the Chinese situation. According to cable dispatches, Austen Chamberlain, foreign secretary of Great Britain, has declared that "as circumstances change, Great Britain will gladly surrender any rights and privileges that were brought into being only to preserve peace between China and the other powers." Overtures are now brought into being only to preserve peace between China and the other powers." Overtures are now brought into being only to meet China in memory of old friendships and in the desire to restore cordiality."

BITUMINOUS MINERS RESIST NON-UNIONISM

Fairmont, W. Va., Sept. 26.—The United Mine Workers will intensify an organizing campaign in northern West Virginia. The unionist declare that the production of non-union coal in this field will eventually be eliminated. Local unions are instructed to call special meetings to aid in this movement, and the initiation fee has been reduced to $1.

As part of the program a monster mass meeting and parade will be held in this city. President Lewis, Vice President Murray and Secretary-Treasurer Kennedy will deliver addresses.

The unionists are determined to establish the mine workers' right to organize. This denied by operators who are aided by guards, gun men and a subservient judiciary.

AMBULANCE LAWYERS LOSE

Phoenix, Ariz., Sept. 26.—Ambulance-chasing lawyers were defeated in Superior Judge Windes' court when they attempted to have the progress workmen's compensation law thrown off the ballot. The act was passed by the last legislature and provides for a constitutional amendment, to be voted on September 29.

The lawyers and special interests would confuse the people and arouse their prejudice against the law. Colored workers are told that the law will not apply to them, and efforts are being made to divide the farmers and industrial workers.

BARBERS MAKE GAINS

New York, Sept. 26.—Wage increases have been secured by 260 barbers, members of Barbers' union No. 900, following a short strike.

WHOLESALE PRICES UP

Washington, Sept. 26.—Wholesale prices increased in August, according to the United States bureau of labor statistics. The general level is 1 per cent higher than in July.

MONSTER LABOR DAY IN SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco, Sept. 26.—Anti-trade union employers have not recovered from the shock following their view of the Labor day parade in this city. These employers have been contributing to union-busting organizations whose propaganda is based on the theory that trade unionism is no longer active.

More than 60,000 marchers were in line. There were 35 bands and nearly half a million men, representing the various trades and callings. It took four hours for the parade to pass a given point.

Following the parade the unionists arranged a literary and speaking program at the civic auditorium, which has a seating capacity of 15,000. Long before the meeting was called to order it was necessary to close the doors. The thousands that were unable to gain admittance were entertained by speakers standing from stands in the streets surrounding the city building.

The workers are thrilled at the success of this great demonstration, which excelled anything ever attempted on the Pacific coast. Anti-unionists are confounded, as are those within the workers' ranks who insisted that "it can't be done."

FIRE LOSSES ARE HEAVY

Washington, Sept. 26.—Fire insurance interests urge observance of the week of October 4-10 as national fire-prevention week. Fires last year resulted in the death of 15,000 persons and caused a monetary loss of $548,000,000, it is said.

"In inaugurating the agitation for fire prevention, President Coolidge said, 'while many conditions which justify a sense of shame and horror, for the greater part of it could and ought to be prevented.'

It is stated that fire losses in this country are increasing, while Europe reports a decrease.

TOBIN RE-ELECTED

Seattle, Sept. 26.—Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, together with other officers, were unanimously re-elected at the convention here. President Tobin's salary was increased from $9,000 to $15,000 a year.

OPPOSE WOMEN'S NIGHT WORK

Newark, N. J., Sept. 26.—Opposition to night work for women after 9 p. m. was registered by the annual convention of the New Jersey state federation of labor.

U. S. BOARD OPPOSES GAMBLING IN GRAIN

Washington, Sept. 26.—The farmers' opposition to gambling in grain has been sustained by the federal trade commission in its sixth report on this subject.

The buying and selling of grain for future delivery is especially stable and a price stabilizer, but the commission says its studies "do not indicate that future trading is especially stable and that the technical conditions of future trading appear to cause some fluctuations in prices that would not otherwise occur."

EICHELBERGER IS DEAD

Baltimore, Sept. 26.—Harry Eichelberger, known generally as A. F. of L. organizer for many years, died at his home in this city. He was a member of the Baltimore typographical union. He had a long and honorable trade union record. He was the first secretary of the local central body. James Duncan, first vice president of the A. F. of L., was president of the central body at the time.

The funeral was held in this city. The A. F. of L. was represented by Secretary Frank Morrison.

RAILROAD QUESTION NOT SETTLED; PRIVATE OWNERS PLEAD POVERTY

Washington, Sept. 26.—When the Esch-Cummins railroad bill was passed, following the greatest propaganda campaign this country ever witnessed, the people were led to believe that this question was finally "settled."

The railroads were returned to their owners, profits for six months were guaranteed, and the interstate commerce commission was given power to set transportation rates that would assure a "fair return." Later the commission decided that 5% per cent is a "fair return."

Despite record passenger traffic and freight tonnage, increased efficiency and profits heretofore unknown, the railroad question is still before the people.

The eastern and southern roads, as a whole, seem satisfied, but the western and "progressive" carriers insist that their "fair return" has been but 3.33 and 2.48 per cent, respectively. They ask the interstate commerce commission to raise rates 5 per cent. If this is not done, they say, private ownership of the railroads will be followed by bankruptcies of these properties.

Farmers oppose the increase, which will approximate $90,000,000 annually. The interstate commerce commission is moving cautiously, and the carriers hint that if their request is denied they will appeal to the federal courts for relief.

The question has been complicated by an interesting proposal by Mark W. Potter, former member of the interstate commerce commission, and now counsel for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. He favors placing the 5 per cent increase in a common fund to be divided among railroads in a ratio based on the extent to which they fail to earn the official 5% per cent rate of return. This, according to Mr. Potter, will aid weaker roads.

Opponents of the Potter plan say it is "socialistic," that it is similar to the "recapture" clause of the present transportation act. This clause provides that one-half of the carriers' profits in excess of 6 per cent shall be turned over to the government to aid weaker roads.

This clause was accepted by the carriers when the Esch-Cummins law was passed, however, they have challenged its validity in the supreme court, but were defeated.

Opponents of the Potter plan also insist that it will penalize profits, but its friends point to the supreme court decision in the "recapture" case, that while profits in a private business can not be limited, this is not true where common carriers are involved.

All parties to this controversy are preparing for an extensive propaganda campaign, and the railroad question will again be a subject for much discussion in congress and throughout the nation during the coming year.

CALL CHINESE PARLEY

Washington, Sept. 26.—Secretary of State Kellogg has invited 12 governments to send representatives to Peking, China, where the question of extraterritorial rights in China will be discussed. Under this system Chinese laws are annulled by the various world powers that have set up their own laws in sections of China controlled by them.

The Washington disarmament conference in 1922 provided for a commission to inquire into this practice of foreign nations, and Secretary Kellogg's note is the first action along this line.

SWINDLERS IN CLOVER

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Stock frauds in this state enriched swindlers more than $1,000,000 during the year, according to Deputy Attorney General James. He estimates that the total for swindlers in the country is $1,000,000,000. The "wise" New Yorker contributed one-half of this amount.

DEATH RATE IS LOWERED

Washington, Sept. 26.—Despite an unusual number of deaths in June, attributed to "heat waves," preliminary figures made public by Surgeon General Cumming indicate that the death rate for the first seven months of the year is lower than the average for the last five years.